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sengers think they are leaving Cuba for the last time, they desire to carry all of their effects possible. The work of attending the inspecting and labeling of their baggage is frequently of more than five hours' duration, and that in such a cramped and incommodious place that one at times finds it difficult to turn around.

You will have observed in the periodicals that every place which was visited last summer and fall on the north and south coast of the west end of the island by a sanitary inspector of the Marine-Hospital Service, has been entered repeatedly by insurgent forces and Spanish troops, thus proving the wisdom in your having those places inspected. There have been many more Spanish troops in and around Habana and the western provinces for the last six weeks than at any time since the insurrection began. Should the insurgents continue in these provinces, we shall have this season far more unacclimated material than last year.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. M. BURGESS,  
*Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.*

ENGLAND.

*Report on the existence of typhus fever in Liverpool.*

LIVERPOOL, February 4, 1896.

SIR: I am in receipt of your communication of the 17th ultimo referring to the weekly sanitary reports of this office, and asking information as to the prevalence of typhus fever at this port, and whether it is brought to the city by emigrants on their way to the United States, or of local origin. Prior to receiving your communication I had written to the Department of State on the same subject, a report having reached this consulate that the health authorities at New York had notified some of the steamship lines that smallpox and typhus fever were prevalent in this city. In addition to the information sent to you weekly I made special inquiry of the medical officer of health and found that the city at present is particularly free from infectious diseases. There is not a single case of smallpox here at present, nor has there been any reported during the past two months, nor is typhus fever prevalent, only 13 cases having been reported from the 1st to the 29th of January, 5 of which came from one house. The rest of the cases were of local origin.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES E. NEAL,  
*United States Consul.*

GREECE.

*Mortality statistics in Athens during the year 1895.*

ATHENS, January 25, 1896.

SIR: I translate from the daily *Asty* of this city the following review of the hygienic condition of Athens during the Greek year of 1895:

Total deaths, 3,104, of which about one-third were women. The greatest mortality was observable between the ages of 20 and 45 years, and the leading fatal diseases were tuberculosis, alcoholism, and chronic chest complaint. Among children there were numerous fatal cases of diphtheria, typhoid fever, measles, meningitis, and pneumonia. Deaths in January, 226, more than half resulting from tuberculosis. Deaths in February, 299; March, 171; April, 199; May, 212. During these

three months, owing to the sudden changes, there were many deaths from tuberculosis, pneumonia, and colds. Deaths in June, 892, the rise in mortality being due to smallpox, then at its height. Deaths in July, 215, principally from diphtheria, typhoid fever, and smallpox. Deaths in August, 151; September, 144; October, 233; November, 194; December, 168. During the entire year tuberculosis was a principal factor of the mortality rate, and was, without doubt, the leading disease.

Estimated population of Athens, 1895, 134,000.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

GEORGE HORTON,  
*United States Consul.*

#### HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

*Report upon the epidemic of cholera in Honolulu during August and September, 1895.*

HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS,  
*February 1, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a report upon the epidemic of cholera in Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, during August and September, 1895, made by Dr. C. Clifford Ryder, late United States sanitary inspector, Marine-Hospital Service.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

ELLIS MILLS,  
*United States Consul-General.*

*Report upon the epidemic of cholera that occurred in Honolulu during the months of August and September, 1895.*

HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, *December 20, 1895.*

WALTER WYMAN,  
*Supervising Surgeon-General M. H. S.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the epitomized report, for which you ask in your communication of November 12, 1895. In conjunction with my report of October 17, 1895, I will add, there is positive evidence that the waters of the Honolulu Harbor became infected shortly after the arrival of the steamship *Belgic* from the Orient, August 9, 1895, and not in a single case could the infection be traced to the freight or provisions imported. From the affidavits of the Chinese steerage passengers, one of whom was an old resident Chinese merchant returning to his island home, and from the statements made by the officer in charge of the Hawaiian quarantine station relative to the symptoms and deaths of the Chinese during the passage over and after landing, there is no question but that the *Belgic* brought cholera here through her Chinese steerage passengers upon that occasion. The harbor became infected and formed a good culture medium for the cholera germs, due to its sluggishness, alkalinity, and the organic matter contained therein.

By eating raw crabs, which had been feeding on the infected material in the harbor, the first native woman became infected, and from a feast held in her house it spread to various parts of the city. This originally infected district was immediately placed in quarantine, under guard, and the houses and furnishings thoroughly disinfected and fumigated.

A cholera hospital for the care of the sick and quarantine quarters for the care and isolation of the other members of the family were established.

It was impossible for the authorities to find and isolate all the people that had attended that feast, owing to the secrecy and lack of cooperation on the part of the natives.

One of the natives from this feast was taken down with the disease, and it was washing his soiled clothing in the Nunana stream, a half mile from its mouth, that infected its water from that point down to the harbor. It was from eating crabs caught in this stream and washing their bowls therein that others living along this stream became infected.

Various rice and taro patches and water pools became infected from other cases that attended the feast, and it began to appear here and there through the city.

The authorities put forth tremendous efforts to stem the scourge, but the natives,